

Translation of transcript.

Generalstabens Efterretningssktion
Afdeling B.
Copenhagen, August 22, 1945.

No. 173.

To
CI Sub-Section,
Alsgade Skole.

The following are my comments to the report received re
interrogation of Bovensloep:

§ 10: Last sub-section. It is hardly correct that Bovensloep is un-
able to remember designation and number of the military Abteilungen, in
which he has served.

§ 14: An Obersturmbannführer Loeve is mentioned as employed at the
centre in Berlin. I wonder whether he may be identical with von Lew,
who through Ast Hamburg and in some other way was stationed in Denmark.

§ 22: I am of opinion that Bovensloep ought to be interrogated more
closely as to § 22, sub-section 2, re the nature of the work at the
censorship of mail and telegraph and re Zollgrenzschutz and particularly
about Reichsluftfahrtministeriums Forschungsamt and Forschungsstelle.
Finally it may be of some interest to know, why SD took over the said
tasks.

§ 23: Sv. A. Mathiesen has got a diagram of SD's organization in
Denmark. This ought to be vetted together with Bovensloep for checking
purpose. As to Abt. 7 Bovensloep has stated that it had not been
established in Denmark. In my opinion this is not correct, and this
very interesting question must be more closely examined.

signed SCHOU,
Captain.

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*Civilian Interrogation
Centre
Copenhagen
British Military Mission Denmark*

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10 Sept. 45

Ref: No. 678.
H.M. No. 27.
H. F. No. 20/13.
H.M./BR/DR.

CIVILIAN INTERROGATION CENTRE
BRITISH MILITARY MISSION (DENMARK)
ALSGADE STRØLE, KØBENHAVN.
September 10, 1945.

SECOND CONTINUATION REPORT.

According to the enclosed letter of August 22, 1945 from department B of the intelligence-section of the general staff BOVENSIEPEN has to-day been interrogated at the Citadel re the questions stated in the letter.

Re: Section 1, § 10 of the main-report.

As to the question of whether he remembers in which military units he has served, he stated once more that he was not in a position to state anything as to this, neither with regard to regiment, unit-number or name. Interrogated why he was not able to give any information as to this he stated that he has never been interested in such things, and all the numbers and names of regiments he has seen were completely incomprehensible to him, as he had never been conversant with the right meaning of the figures and letters.

Re: Section 2, § 14 of the main-report.

According to detainee's firm conviction the Obersturmbannführer Loew, whose name correctly is spelled Loew or Loew, previously mentioned by the detainee has only worked with the Reichssicherheitshauptamt III, where he was employed as a special expert on Scandinavian problems, and he considers it the heart of the question that the said Loew has worked for Ast. When Loew was in Denmark it was exclusively on visit - it happened two or three times - and only to be informed of Danish conditions, so that it is quite impossible that he has been stationed in Denmark at any time.

Interrogated as to whether he knows von Lew, who is attached Ast Hamburg, the detainee says that he does not know him, and in response to request he told that he considers it to be out of the question that the latter is identical with Obersturmbannführer Loew.

Re: section 3, § 22 of the main-report.

The detainee stated that more correctly it was the German security police which in 1944 took over the functions mentioned in the letter and not the SD as erroneously stated. At the mail censorship all mail from Denmark to foreign countries, i.e. Norway, Sweden and Finland, was censored, while the mail from Denmark to Germany was checked by Ast Hamburg, which was done for pure technical reasons. The detainee thinks that this was done in order not to delay the mail more than necessary. When the detainee took over the mail censorship, i.e. when the security police took charge of it, he decided that the staff of the censorship was to be German. The entire censorship of telegrams between Denmark and Germany was carried out in Denmark, and the detainee added that the telegraphic

communication exchanged between the Danish and the Icelandic administrations before it was sanctioned also was checked by the detainee in consultation with the German plenipotentiary in Denmark.

As to the Zollgrenzschutz the detainee at first stated that it had nothing to do with the custom authorities, but that it was a military corps, which was to observe and report to the military place of service any attempt from the enemies to approach the territory either by sea or by air. At the same time the corps was to report to the security police all matters concerning persons entering and leaving the country illegally, and as the latter was the most essential to the detainee he applied for and got the control of and the supreme command of Zollgrenzschutz, but with the clause that in case of invasion the corps was at once to return under the military management, i.e. in Denmark the German Kriegsmarine. Thus the personnel was not policemen but ordinarily called-up soldiers, because the centre was formed by custom officials.

Reichsluftfahrtministeriums Forschungsamt and Forschungsstelle was a private measure on Göring's part and was intended to tap all telephone-conversations in the Reich. Forschungsamt was the main centre in Germany, and Forschungsstelle consisted of the individual subsections in Germany as well as in foreign countries. In this country the organization limited its scope to tapping a few telephone conversations with foreign countries, because on account of lack of personnel it was impossible to maintain a complete censorship, which by the way had been left to the Danes only, whereby it had no real value for the Germans. The inland telephone-conversations were not generally tapped with a few exceptions.

The detainee stated that Göring established Forschungsamt and Forschungsstelle, because although he was gradually expelled from the police, he nevertheless wanted to have a word to say. In other words he wanted his own private intelligence organization. Beyond this Forschungsamt and Forschungsstelle handed in reports to Göring on the basis of these telephone-tappings and about affairs of which they had acquired knowledge.

Finally the detainee stated that after he had taken it over no change was made, and he followed the original route.

When upon the whole the security police took over the said tasks, it was due to the detainee's conviction that the tasks ranged under the police, as the latter was responsible that the Reich was not exposed to military attack from within or without.

The Citadel, September 10, 1945.

signed: Frost
Lieutenant.

signed: Hæog Madson
Lieutenant.

Continued September 13, 1945.

Re: section 23 of the main report, section 4.

Major Kramer was formerly employed with BdS. At the very first moment Der Höhere SS took over the staff of BdS including Major Kramer.

Hauptmann Graurock has been a.d.c. for Der Höhere SS, but left in November or December 1944. His successor was Hauptmann Madson.

SS Hauptsturmführer Pernow is unknown and may have left before September 1945.

Under BdS:

Deputy Dr. Paul Zschender. Left about January 1945 for Vienna. His successor was Dr. Hoffmann from Abt. IV 1.

Abt. I: Sekretär Fraulein Loni Pahlenstier. Died during the attack on the Shellhouse.

Abt. I: Personal Abt.:

Willy Reutemann left for Germany at a time in 1944. His successor was Polizeiinspektor Rathge, who in turn was succeeded in January or February 1944 by Oberinspektor Rappler.

The telephone exchange for Dagmarhus and the Shellhouse and the office for teleprinters belong to Abt. II B and is called Funkwesen. Rappler was succeeded by Polizeiinspektor Buchhilde.

Abt. II B: Polizeisekretär Schieber is unknown. SS Obersturmführer Groff left at the end of 1944.

Abt. III A: SS Obersturmführer Arnold was succeeded at the beginning of 1945 by Sturmbannführer Kooltsch. Major Droscher is unknown. A Demo by name Dr. Krumm was employed as legal advisor.

Abt. IV A has been transferred to Abt. IV C. Abt. IV A had only to do with the sounding of public opinion and had nothing to do with espionage within German organizations.

Wische had no rank in SS. His normal work is collateral with that of an SS Sturmbannführer, because the Reichsführer did not like to give the SS rank to bachelors. With special permission from the BdS he has worn a uniform a few times and then with the pipe of an SS Untersturmführer, which was a charge lower than that which he would normally hold. In the same way he has a few times received f.inst. Urlaubsschein by way of duty which was issued to him as an SS Hauptsturmführer. This charge was given according to special permission from BdS irrespective of the fact that Wische was not a member of SS. The reason for his wearing a uniform is that on certain occasions, f.inst. the Folkstrike in 1944, he was compelled to wear a Uniform to be able to get along in the street safely.

Before Bovenstein arrived Wische applied through Kannstein for admission to SS. Later on Boven-

siopen forwarded this application to Berlin with the very best recommendation, because both Wäseho and Bovensiepen wanted him to be a member of the SS. Later on the reply came from Berlin in the shape of a question, why Wäseho had not yet married. His reply to this was that it was for personal reasons, which he could not explain further, and the matter was left at that, and the question has not been taken up later from any of the parties.

Wäseho's tasks were of almost police character, and up to this time he worked with a number of informers etc. After September and especially after Bovensiepen's arrival in January 1944 Wäseho's tasks became more in the nature of Sicherheitsdienst, viz. sounding of public opinion and political attitude etc., and Bovensiepen tried in all possible manners to keep Wäseho within his special scope of work. He did not succeed at once, because Wäseho was very industrious at his work, but gradually over a long period Bovensiepen is of the opinion that he succeeded in separating Wäseho's special work and in keeping Wäseho for this special work, viz. the work of Abt. III and nothing else.

Bovensiepen states that as to he himself he has never given Wäseho any tasks with regard to sabotage or clearing. All the tasks to which Bovensiepen put his own name, and which has been stated in Politinspekter Kudaka reports, have been executed by the man called Peter. The first task, the Studenterrörelsen, (the house of the students' association) was given him as a direct object, according to discussions with various persons at the Shellhouse. As far as Bovensiepen remembers both Hoffmann, Zechenter, Hermannson and Wäseho were present on these discussions, and the Studenterrörelsen was chosen for the first object according to mutual agreement. The other objects were chosen by Peter himself in such a way that he asked the various Abteilungsleiter including Wäseho, if any of them had an object suitable for sabotage or clearing. Then Peter applied to Bovensiepen with the result of his investigations and proposed the object for the next movement, which was either accepted or rejected. As far as Bovensiepen knows at any rate Wäseho have had no direct share in this matters. It may be that some of the objects proposed by Wäseho were accepted as objects for sabotage or clearing, but Bovensiepen can state nothing about a direct share on the part of Wäseho.

Abt. III C.4: He does not know the said Otto Pfaffstetter. As far as he remembers there was a Secretary for Studenterrat Wäseho, who was called Mrs. Pfaffstetter.

Abt. III D: Georg Adolph was in Briefprüfungsstelle. Kjeld Christensen and Heinrich Fernando Christensen are both of them unknown.

Franz von Stelzenburg at Aussenstelle, Copenhagen, came to Aarhus after the bombing of the university.

Aalborg: Hauptsturmführer Hüfner left Aalborg at the middle of 1944 and was succeeded by Oberhauptsturmführer Heft. The Commander der Waffen SS Main is unknown.

Leiter der Aussonstelle III, Aarhus, was from the beginning SS Hauptsturmführer Lönnecker, who was killed during the bombing in September 1944 and was succeeded by SS Hauptsturmführer Otto Arnold.

Abt. IV: Dr. Hoffmanns motorcar-driver Adrian was killed in 1944 when on leave.

Abt. IV. 1. a. 1 Arnhild, Journalist, is unknown.

Kriminalkommissar Schweitzer was Leiter of Abt. IV. 1. b. until September 1944, when he became Leiter of the Abteilung for Polizeiangangelegenheiten at the Copenhagen police yard.

Kriminalsekretär Marguart was succeeded at the beginning of 1945 and went to Germany.

Abt. IV. 1. c. 1 Has not worked in Denmark.

Abt. IV. 2. a. 1 Oberscharführer Hans Werner is unknown.

Abt. IV. 2. b. The head was Oberstleutnant Pekert.

Abt. IV. 3. b. included neither sabotage-guard, marine-guards nor other similar organizations. The marine guards ranged under the German Kriegsmarine, the Sommer corps under Luftwaffe etc. Since January 1945 Abt. IV. 3. b. also included a certain form for sabotage-guards at all the power-stations in the great towns of Denmark, because those power-stations were guarded by German troops under Abt. IV. 3. b.

Abt. IV. 3. c. does not include espionage-abwehr, which ranged under Abt. IV. 3. a. The original head of Abt. IV. 3. c. was SS Hauptsturmführer, Kriminalrat Westphal, succeeded by Regierungsrat Hansen.

The former policeman Kaj Jørgensen, Boetfredsen and Schmidt did not work in Abt. IV. 3. c., but in Abt. IV. 3. a.

Abt. IV. 4. a. and b. had been amalgamated, and both of the Abteilungen ranged under Bunke.

None of the sections under 4 b existed in Denmark.

The following are corrections under Abt. V:

The various sub-sections under Abt. V. B. and C. were not to be found in Denmark. They had all amalgamated into military Abt. V. Kriminalobersekretär Boddatsch was in 4.3. a. Kriminalsekretär Hahnemann was in 4.2. a. Hoffmiller has long ago returned to Germany. Ib Birke and Hansen was in 4.2. a.

Following are our comments:-

- (a) A detailed account is wanted of the dissolution of Abwehr, its reorganization and absorption into Sipo/SD. Who were the heads after the reorganization? When did 1st Copenhagen come to function?
- (b) Another detailed account wanted of the SS Jagdvorbände which operated in Denmark. Who were the commanders, what were their functions and who controlled them?
- (c) Details wanted of the co-operation of SD in Denmark with SD in Norway, and also with SD in Sweden and Finland.
- (d) Details wanted of SD Denmark's contacts with Swedish Military Intelligence Service and with the Swedish SÄkerhetspolisen.
- (e) What was H.B.H.N. GILBERT's position in SD Abt VI in Copenhagen?
- (f) What was BOVENSIEPEN's previous connection with
 - (i) Denmark, (ii) Norway, and (iii) Sweden, i.e. before he became BdS Denmark?
- (g) Where did MILDNER go after he ceased to be BdS Denmark. (Is he i/w Brigadeführer MILDNER who was BdS Vienna?)
- (h) BOVENSIEPEN should be told that 'Peter SCHAFER' is a particularly bad war criminal and that he must tell us all he knows about him if he wishes to avoid making his own case worse. He must also say who SCHAFER's fiancée is.

Att. No. 678
H.M. 28/22.
H.F. 21/20-13.
H.M./BR/DR.

CIVILIAN INTERROGATION CENTRE
BRITISH MILITARY MISSION (DENMARK)
ALSGADE SKOLE, COPENHAGEN.
September 10, 1945.

3rd CONTINUATION-REPORT

Re: BOVENSIEPEN.

With reference to enclosed letter of August 31, 1945, from Major B. E. Remington, GSD 1, Bovensiepen has to-day been interrogated by me at the Citadel as to the points mentioned in the letter.

Re: A. At the beginning the detainee stated that already after die Machtübernehmung discussions as to authority took place between the military force for one part and the police and SD for the second part. The quarrel spread gradually because particularly the police and SD worked for having the espionage and counter-espionage organizations of the military force conferred to themselves, because the police and SD had the idea that these tasks belong to them, because the military force should only attend to the real fight against the military opponent. The man at the back of it on the part of SD and Sipo was from the beginning Heydrich, who was very ambiguous and who I suppose had the English secret service as model. When he was away the idea was taken up by Brigadenführer Schellenberg, his successor, who became head of Amt VI, which in many cases procured information to Hitler. A long time before the military and in many cases procured information itself, about which the military had no idea at all. On the other hand the detainee did not think that the military development had any influence at all on Hitler's order on June 1944 to the effect that SD and Sipo should take over the espionage and counter-espionage organizations of the military force. The same order from the Führer was to the effect that the military should continue having its own espionage and counter-espionage organizations, but for the real front only. As to the military the espionage section was called Kommandomeldegebiet and Meldegebiet, while the counter-espionage section was called Frontleittrupp. Later on, supposedly in January 1945, a change took place in the military organization, so that the head of the military organization in Berlin passed over to SD and a new Abteilung 6 established under Amt VI, which was called Amt VI Mil, so that at the time of capitulation SD and Sipo were in fact the only responsible leader of all espionage and counter-espionage. Here the detainee wanted to emphasize that the local Commandospheres of the military espionage and counter-espionage continued also after January 1945 to act under the leadership of the military force. The detainee was unable to state anything further about the procedure of the re-organization of the work in Germany, but about conditions in Denmark he was able to state that practically he, i.e. Sipo and SD received 5 or 6 men from Abwehr, while the remainder continued under the military force along the old ways but with new titles.

The personnel which Sipo and SD received from Abwehr, consisted of:

of Abt. IV 2 a, Hauptsturmführer Bunke. The detainee stated that Miss Lauritzen, whose christian name was Ingrid, was about 25 years of age, about 170 cm of height, slender, fair-haired and that she was engaged with Bunke until the capitulation. She lived somewhere at Osterbrogade in Copenhagen, but he did not know anything else.

The detainee stated that he knows that besides Miss Lauritzen Schwert knew another girl, but he does not know her name, but she may be identical with the first-mentioned girl.

Further the detainee stated that it was his absolute conviction that Schwert had no other acquaintances in Denmark than those women and the persons with whom he came into contact by way of duty, and in this connection he might state that besides his own staff he associated only with the detainee and Bunke outside the service. The detainee stated that Schwert and his men were ordered to the western front in the autumn of 1944, and later on he learned that thereafter he had been ordered to the eastern front. After his departure from Denmark the detainee received some letters from Schwert, and in March or April 1945 he visited Denmark to see Miss Lauritzen. He stayed here for about 18 days, and the detainee wondered, because he thought it meaningless that he remained here for this length of time, when he was needed elsewhere, and the detainee talked to Bunke about this, and they agreed that he must have a good connection with Skorzeny, who had given him an unlimited leave, presumably on account of his action at a bridge-head in Schwedt near Frankfurt, from which fights he had told something during his stay in Denmark.

The detainee stated that during his stay in Copenhagen Schwert associated exclusively with the above-mentioned Miss Lauritzen for about 18 days, and it was the detainee's apprehension that he was in no way engaged in work and service, i. inst. in the organization of wehr-wolfs. In this connection the detainee states that neither was Schwert engaged in the organization of wehr-wolfs during his first stay in Denmark, where his only task was to carry through the order for Vergeltungsmassnahmen. During his last stay in Copenhagen Schwert lived as before at the Palace Hotel, and the detainee knows with certainty that this hotel presented a bill for his stay after he had left.

When Schwert left it was at any rate not by order of the detainee, and the detainee does not think that it took place after order from Germany, but that he left on his own account. When he left, he received a car from Copenhagen, which he was to deliver again in Berlin, but the detainee does not know, whether he was to remain in Berlin or go elsewhere, and the detainee claimed that after Schwert's departure he had neither heard nor seen anything of him. He does not know, whether Miss Lauritzen mentioned in this case has heard from him.